

India Protests
Dulles Action
On Goa Colony

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

—See Page 2

(8 Pages)

Vol. XXXII, No. 244



Price 10 Cents

New York, Tuesday, December 6, 1955

Full List
Of AFL-CIO
Council

—See Page 8

AFL-CIO IS BORN

Randolph, Townsend First Negro VPs; Meany, Schnitzler in Top Posts



EFFIGY of Gov. Marlin Griffin of Georgia is burned by students in downtown Atlanta in the course of demonstrations against the racist Governor's effort to bar the Georgia Tech Rose Bowl game with the Pittsburgh football team that included a Negro player.

Georgia Tech Students Win Fight to Play Pitt

ATLANTA, Dec. 5.—The State Board of Regents today gave Georgia Tech permission to play Pittsburgh in the Sugar Bowl Jan. 2 but banned all non-segregated teams from playing future games in this state. The action, taken at a special session of the Regents, apparently knocked out any hopes that Tech or the University of Georgia would be able to schedule future home-and-home games with some choice intersectional opponents.

The Regents handed down their decision in a brief public session after the influential education commission had recommended the step at closed meeting. The vote was 13 to 1.

Gov. Marvin Griffin had asked the board to order Tech and Georgia teams not to participate in any athletic events in which a Negro played or in which the stands were non-segregated.

Pitt plans to bring one Negro player to the Sugar Bowl game in New Orleans and will have non-segregated facilities in the stadium.

The only dissenting vote came from regent David Rice, who tried

(Continued on Page 3)

By GEORGE MORRIS

Labor Unity — the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" — bringing 15,000,000 unionists under one roof, was made a reality yesterday, and one of its immediate big contributions to history was the elevation for the first time of two Negro unionists to top office. A Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, and Willard

Townsend, president of the Transport Service Workers Union, both of nearly all-Negro membership, were named among the 27 vice-presidents on the executive council of the new federation.

The first act of the convention, following formal approval without discussion of the merger documents and constitution, was the election of the previously agreed upon nominees for officers and council.

George Meany and William Schnitzler, respectively president and secretary-treasurer of the AFL, were named for the same posts in the AFL-CIO.

The only new name on the CIO's list of nominees was Townsend's. The rest were vice-presidents and officers of the former CIO. Michael Quill, who was a CIO vice-president, refused to continue in that office.

The AFL renamed all its vice-presidents plus Randolph, Richard E. Walsh, president of the stage hands and A. L. Spradling, president of the Plumbers.

The 71st Regiment Armory was

packed to its top gallery. For every one of 1,487 delegates representing 13,685,000 paid up members, there were at least two more alternates and guests.

For the first time in 29 years both AFL and CIO unions were seated in the same convention, their delegations designated by placards bearing the name of their union but with no CIO or AFL labels attached. The rollcall list distributed, listing the representatives of the 135 internationals, 93 state bodies, 490 city bodies and 148 federal locals, was simply in alphabetical order.

There was only one banner—the backdrop upon which was inscribed "All Trades — All Crafts — All Colors—All Creeds—Together."

FESTIVE AIR

There was a festive atmosphere. Upon the giant platform were the executive bodies of both the AFL and CIO. About 100 news photographers in front of the platform trained floodlights and TV and radio equipment, on the rostrum to catch the historic moment when Meany and Reuther together, holding an over-sized gavel, called the convention to order to the lusty cheers of the standing delegates. The presence of several hundred newsmen and writers also pointed up the importance of the occasion

in the national eye.

Reuther served as temporary chairman, and introduced Martin Lacey, president of the AFL's New York Central Trades and Labor Council, to greet the delegates. Lacey, president of the AFL's New York State Federation of Labor, to greet the gathering. Murray introduced Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO Council, to do the same.

Cardinal Spellman gave the invocation, and Mayor Wagner welcomed the body on behalf of the city.

Reuther nominated Meany and James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, nominated Schnitzler.

Both Reuther and Meany delivered major addresses during the morning session. President Eisenhower spoke for seven minutes over a telephone hookup.

The only other business was passage of several resolutions on secondary subjects and the naming of convention committees.

President Eisenhower's greeting, while throwing little new light on the much-discussed problem of re-

(Continued on Page 8)

William Norman
Appears in Court;
\$20,000 Bail Set



—See Page 3

Supreme Court Agrees to Act On Scab Laws

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether state so-called "right to work" laws may supersede federal laws permitting union shop contracts.

It marked the first time the high court has agreed to review the controversial state laws which restrict unions' more sharply than the federal Taft-Hartley and Railway Labor acts. Seventeen states have such statutes.

Today's case was brought by 16 AFL railroad unions. They appealed a Nebraska supreme court decision that a 1951 amendment to the federal Railway Labor Act is unconstitutional because it permits railroad workers to enter into union shop agreements with their employers.

The state court held this violates the state's "right to work" law.

PARTIES GATHER FUNDS

During the past week, a number of parties were held for our paper. At a social gathering in New Haven, Conn., \$100 was raised. In Philadelphia, where a party was held for our correspondent, Jim Dolsen, friends and readers contributed \$24.

Roosevelt Ward, one of our newer staff members, spoke at a get-together of a number of West Side Manhattan readers where \$85 was collected for the Daily Worker.

Another staff member, Joe Clark, spoke at two gatherings this past weekend — one in a small town in New Jersey, the other, in the Bronx. At the New Jersey affairs, \$20 was donated; the Bronx Cultural group donated \$25.

How about some more parties? Staff members will be glad

(Continued on Page 2)

Received yesterday \$ 775.00
Total to date 34,624.75
Still to go 29,375.25

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.; or bring to 35 East 12th Street, 8th floor.

Indians Protest Dulles' Imperialist Goa Stand

NEW DELHI, Dec. 5.—U. S. Ambassador John Sherman Cooper was summoned to the Indian Foreign Office today amid a new wave of anti-American feeling produced by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' statement on Goa. It was generally believed that Indian Foreign Secretary Subimal Dutta acted to protest the joint statement issued by Dulles and Portuguese Foreign Minister Paulo Cunha, which referred to the Portuguese colony of Goa as a "Portuguese province."

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said earlier today the statement issued Friday by Cunha was of "far reaching consequences."

"Because of its importance," Nehru told Parliament, "it is but right that we as a government should wait formal confirmation and take other formal steps before I refer to this in this House."

Observers here said U.S. Ambassador Cooper was placed in a "most embarrassing position" by the Dulles-Cunha statement.

The sources said Cooper had worked tirelessly during the past year to better U.S.-Indian relations, but that the joint statement had lined the United States up squarely with the unpopular "colonial powers."

Some officials here said the U.S. had lost out not only in India but in all of Asia.

Indian newspapers accused Dulles of committing a major diplomatic blunder.

The Dulles-Cunha statement was issued in reply to statements in India by Soviet Communist Party Secretary Nikita Khrushchev and Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin. Bulganin called Portuguese rule in Goa a "shame to civilization."

RANGOON, Burma, Dec. 5.—Nikita Khrushchev said "arming is very expensive," after watching a military review at Maymyo this morning, "because some countries will not agree to disarm."

"But we are not losing our hope in this matter and with all our efforts we shall strive for reductions in armaments. We shall try to convince all countries to agree to disarmament, prohibition of atomic and hydrogen bombs and liquidation of cold war."

He ended his speech with the slogans of "long live Soviet-Burmese friendship" and "long live world peace." To which he added: "Away with warmongers."

40 Killed in French Attack on Algerian Town

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 5.—Forty persons were killed in the village of Lamy in an attack by French troops on Algerians, French authorities made known today.

Thirty-one persons were slain in the market place. Another nine died later.

Lamy is a small village three miles west of the Tunisian border.

PARTIES GATHER FUNDS

(Continued from Page 1)

to participate and or speak. Come into the office or write for arrangements.

Yesterday's contributions also included \$100 from Bedford-Stuyvesant; \$60 from Schenectady; \$73.50 from a Group of Cultural Workers.

From Midwood, Brooklyn, comes \$40 which friends of Sarah raised in memory of her husband. Their note says:

"On the morning, Sarah was informed of her husband's death, she 'made her rounds' with the paper as usual. This \$40 brings the total to \$70 which we have raised in honor of Sarah."

Additional contributions include \$10 from Crown Heights; \$10 from a friend in Amalgamated; \$3 from another Amalgamated friend; \$15 from a regular Brooklyn sustainer; \$20 for Joe North in special recognition of his column on "Meg & Pete"; \$22.50 from Yorkville; \$30 from a Manhattan Friend; \$2 from Bronx; \$10 from Williamsburgh; \$15 from Middlesex County, N. J.

Keep the contributions coming. Join the Committee of 1,000 today—raise \$30. Let's have more and bigger parties for our paper. We must have the money NOW.

Then: there was \$30 from a group of electrical workers; \$20 from loyal East Side readers; \$10 from Chelsea; \$10 from friends on Delancey St.

A friend from Indiana sent us \$5 in appreciation of Howard Fast's column. Another friend brought in \$10 from "An admirer of Virginia Gardner."

A few miscellaneous contributions from Brooklyn, Bronx, Newark, Maspeth, and Massachusetts made up the day's total of \$623.

Lodge Puts Sky Plan to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The United States today urged the UN to endorse President Eisenhower's aerial inspection plan.

The Soviet Union has urged that the plan be adopted as part of a disarmament program.

"I believe," U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., told the General Assembly's main political committee, "that this vision of 'sentinels of peace' crossing each other in the open skies' is something which millions of everyday people in every country can see plainly."

"It will be as reassuring as the sight of the policeman on his beat. We hope that there will be the vision and the statesmanship to enable the Soviet leaders also to see it."

MALENKOV PROMOTED

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Georgi Malenkov has been promoted to first deputy premier, Radio Moscow disclosed today.

Malenkov had been made deputy premier when he was superseded last Feb. 8 as premier.

Eden Coming Jan. 30 For Talk With Ike



EDEN

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—The White House announced today that British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden will arrive in Washington Jan. 30 for talks with President Eisenhower.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLANS OFFERED FOR N. Y.

By AUGUSTA STRONG

A program of desegregation for New York schools was proposed yesterday by a former president of the Board of Education, Arthur Levitt, and by Dr. Kenneth Clark, City College professor whose study of this problem last year raised a furor in educational circles when he revealed that Negro and Puerto Rican children were receiving an education greatly inferior than that of white children.

The two educators were the main speakers at a luncheon at the Hotel Theresa, sponsored by the New York Urban League, on the topic "Desegregation in New York City Schools."

Dr. Clark's proposal will be presented to the Board of Education at the next meeting of its Commission on Integration, he said. He outlined "a systematic program

of specialized widespread remedial tutoring" in segregated schools.

He told the audience that over 70 percent of our city's children are denied a democratic education, by attending schools of a single racial group. He cited the high percentage of substitute teachers in the Negro areas; the large number of classes for so-called retarded children and the scarcity of classes for gifted children.

The most significant finding of the Board of Education study, he declared, however, is "the evidence showing that not only were the children attending segregated schools markedly retarded in reading and arithmetic, but their retardation . . . increased as they went from the lower to the higher grades."

Levitt, now comptroller of New York State, proposed a sweeping program, with both long-range and immediate steps. These included:

1. Measures by the Bureau of Plant Operation and Maintenance of the Board of Education to improve the physical condition of buildings in the segregated areas.

2. Selection of sites for new schools with the idea of achieving the greatest possible racial integration.

3. "Re-thinking" the policy of neighborhood zoning of schools, and possibly changing some of the old zoning.

4. Immediate rezoning of some schools to achieve greater racial integration.

One proposal, which will undoubtedly be classed as controversial, was that in order to induce experienced teachers to remain in what he termed "difficult" schools (meaning in Negro and Puerto Rican areas), special credit and promotions be given them for this type of service. He also suggested a system of rotation of teachers in the various schools, on a fair basis, worked out by the Board of Education.

Former Readers Spur Early Start of Worker Sub-Drive

Wisconsin, Indiana and Buffalo, N. Y., have jumped to an early start in The Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign, which got under way over the past weekend.

Wisconsin came through with 14 Worker subs and 5 for the Daily Worker, better than 10 percent of their campaign target; Indians with 7 Worker subs, and the Buffalo group with 7 Worker and 7 Daily Worker subs.

Philadelphians also got an early start, with 6 Worker subs and 3 for the daily paper.

Of Wisconsin's subs, 10 for The Worker and 2 for the D. W. came from former readers in the rural and small town areas of the northern part of the state. Always friendly to the paper, some of them had earlier dropped their subs because of the atmosphere of intimidation. The fact that they have now determined to take the subs indicates the atmosphere is lifting.

Our Indiana friends write their subs came from workers who want the paper, have also feared to get it by sub, but this is being overcome "by direct contact."

Writing about its circulation plan, the Wisconsin Freedom of the Press Committee informs us that:

• "A goal of 100 Worker subs and 50 for the Daily Worker to be fulfilled by Feb. 1 (a month and a half before the scheduled end of the drive), and stopped up goals to the end of the drive; after that, monthly goals for the rest of the year."

• Emphasis on mail subs, including renewals and former readers going back to 1952; visiting new and former contacts; conversion of present routes to subs, and development of several new routes.

• Coverage through public sale of all possible meetings.

• Issuance of a circulation bulletin monthly; prizes for outstanding work, competition among various groups.

Cheer Soviet Leaders On Road to Mandalay

MANDALAY, Burma, Dec. 5.—More than 100,000 cheering Burmese lined the route from the airport to this city to greet the arrival of Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet premier.

The night before, the two Soviet leaders were given a banquet at Sao Khun Hkio, head of the Shan States government.

In his speech at the banquet, Khrushchev said:

"I am not making this speech for their (the western newspapers') satisfaction. Why are they not satisfied? Because I am going to say that the English were sitting here on your necks and were rob-

ing your peoples and because it was done not for your benefit or for raising your standard of living but in order to bring their civilization into backward countries."

"But we say differently. They are sitting in these countries to rob the last piece of bread from the people and that's what they (the western newspapers) don't like (to hear) because the truth hurts."

PERFECT CIRCLE TO PRESS TRIAL OF 70 STRIKERS

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Dec. 5 (FP).—The Perfect Circle Corp. will press criminal charges against 70 pickets arrested during the long strike here, a company spokesman disclosed.

Under terms of the settlement with Local 370, CIO United Auto Workers, the company agreed to drop charges of civil contempt against 35 pickets, but insisted on prosecution of the others.

The 70 strikers will face charges for criminal contempt of court, as-

sault and battery, disorderly conduct and rioting.

National Guard troops will be retained in New Castle "for a time to see that conditions remain peaceful," according to commanding officer Maj. Gen. Harold A. Doherty. It was reported Gov. George Craig ordered the troops kept at the plant because the "vote was too close."

Ratification of the settlement was carried by a vote of 86-72.

NAT'L WAGE FLOOR ORDER IN GOV'T CONTRACTS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The U. S. Court of Appeals on Friday upheld the power of the Federal government to fix nationwide minimum wages for corporations doing business with the government.

By a 2-1 vote, the court upheld the Secretary of Labor in setting a federal \$1-an-hour minimum wage in the cotton, silk and textile industries, which was established in January, 1953, but has not gone into effect yet because of the court fight by the companies.

The ruling reverses an earlier decision by U. S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff in April, who

held that minimum wages under the Walsh-Healy Act could only be set on a local area basis.

Some 150 textile firms, mostly in the South, joined in pressing their case against the minimum wage.



CP Leaders See Peace Upsurge for 1956

A further upsurge of "post-Geneva" peace sentiment was seen by Communist Party leaders here yesterday as a main current influencing the course of the 1956 elections.

Some 150 delegates were on their way back to their 32 home states, following a three-day conference held here at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St.

In a report to the parley, Max Weiss declared that "zig zags in international relations in recent weeks do not alter the main feature of the Geneva Summit conference as marking a turn of the tide in favor of peace."

His report, and that of Albert Blumberg's laid the basis for an extensive discussion of 1956 election perspectives throughout the U.S.

The delegates discussed popular currents toward the merging of the mass sentiment for the objectives of the Geneva conference with the movement of labor, farmers, the Negro people, small business men and the youth directed against Republican "Cadillac Cabinet" administration of President Eisenhower.

It was pointed out that labor and its allies are increasingly entering the political arena against the GOP-Dixiecrat coalition, centering their main fire against the GOP and its McCarthyite wing. At the same time, increasing sentiment was noted against the anti-Geneva policies of many "Fair Deal" Democrats.

Blumberg emphasized the movement for the main issues of peaceful coexistence and universal disarmament, prosperity for the masses, the restoration of the Bill of Rights and an end to segregation and all forms of discrimination against the Negro people.

One highlight of the conference was the appearance of Puerto Rican Communist leader Pablo Garcia, who dealt with the rising democratic and independence movements in his country.

The conference also sent a warm message of greeting to Claudia Jones, Communist leader who has been ordered deported and who is soon to depart for England after serving a year in prison as a Smith Act victim.

One session of the conference was devoted to the problems of youth in the U.S., citing the juvenile delinquency issue as "the most acute reflection of the war drive on the entire young generation," and the encouraging activity of labor and people's organizations in deciding to tackle the housing, social and recreational needs for the youth, instead of blaming the family.

In a report on youth, Mrs. Martha Stone Asher of New Jersey dealt with the variety of ways in which the youth are expressing their own demands and how these demands too will be registered in the 1956 election campaign.

She pointed out that the Geneva "Summit" conference opened new perspectives and promise for youth, that further gains toward peace can be wrested from the pro-war forces.

"For the first time," she said, "a generation which has come of age under the spectre of the A and H bomb can dare to dream and plan for a normal life in a peaceful world."

William Norman Appears in Court; \$20,000 Bail Set

Judge Thomas F. Murphy set \$20,000 bail yesterday for William Norman following Norman's appearance in the court to answer an indictment under the Smith Act drawn up against him in 1951. Norman is a leader of the New York State Communist Party.

The \$20,000 bail, which was the amount asked by the government, was too high, it was argued by Marshall Perlin, Norman's lawyer. Perlin asked that the bail be cut to \$5,000 on the ground that Norman voluntarily gave himself up, which showed that he would be around.

The judge wanted to know how Norman made his living during the four and a half years he was away. As this was a question that might later come up as evidence during the trial, Norman's attorney refused to go into it.

Norman surrendered voluntarily to the U.S. Marshal in Newark, N.J. yesterday morning.

Marshal Joseph F. Job said Norman walked into his office unaccompanied and said: "I understand there's a warrant for me."

Eastland at Mississippi Rally Spurs Racist Drive

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 5.—Sen. James O. Eastland was back at his old stand here over the week-end egging on the White Citizens Councils and all southern states to fight the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling through a South-wide, tax-supported commission.

Speaking before a meeting of the White Citizens Council, Eastland called the anti-segregation ruling a "monstrous crime," and charged that in Washington school integration had brought on "a definite lowering of standards." Eastland's attacks on the Supreme Court and Negroes, made in the tradition of the most despised 19th Century racist rabble rousers, was applauded 63 times. Eastland accused those who oppose segregation of making a "vast attack" against the South, making it necessary for southern states to use tax monies to finance a defense of segregation.

Eastland's proposed commission would "acquire and publicize the facts as to how interracial schools lower the educational standards of children and its psychological effect upon pupils of both races." In integrated schools, he averred, "the white children are being pulled down to the intelligence level of the Negroes."

He proposed a campaign to "prove" that Negroes are inferior intellectually to whites.

Desegregation, Eastland de-



EASTLAND

clared, is a "radical, pro-Communist plot."

The 2,000 WCC members then adopted a six-point legislative program which included: a law to penalize Federal agents for "interfering with state law"; make it impossible for lawyers who handle desegregation cases to practice law in Mississippi; abolish compulsory school attendance so as to clear

the way for placing schools in private hands; legalize common-law marriages; make "abusive telephone calls" a crime against the state; establish a state agency whose main function would be to maintain segregation.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss) wired his regrets at not being able to attend this gathering of well-dressed white supremacists.

Meantime, both the state police and the FBI have definitely called off their probe of the shooting last week of Gus Courts, a Belzoni Negro storekeeper. FBI headquarters in Memphis announced the work of FBI agents constituted an "inquiry" and not an investigation. They were trying to find out only whether any federal laws had been broken.

Courts, who was shot by unknown white men because he insisted upon voting, was scheduled to be discharged from a Mound Bayou hospital where he was carried a week ago.

It was also learned that FBI agents, investigating the murder last May of Rev. George W. Lee in Belzoni, had not questioned Mrs. Rosebud Lee, the slain man's wife, before winding up their inquiry and making a report to Washington.

Ask Court Dismiss Indictment Of Charney and Trachtenberg

By HARRY RAYMOND

A demand for dismissal of the Smith Act indictment against George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg, yesterday by Newman Levy, Bicks that no evidence had been submitted to the indicting grand jury showing personal intent of the two defendants to advocate violent overthrow of the government.

Levy argued that the only evidence showing personal intent of Charney and Trachtenberg offered during the 1952 trial, long after the grand jury had been disbanded.

This evidence, the attorney pointed out, was given by Harvey Matusow and later proved to be perjured.

He reminded the court that Judge Edward J. Dimock reversed the verdict against the two defendants and granted them a new trial, stating the trial jury would undoubtedly not have convicted them without the perjured Matusow testimony.

He also told the court that Matusow had not been a witness before the grand jury.

"Personal intent must be established beyond reasonable doubt," said Levy. "Evidence of personal intent of Charney and Trachtenberg was not present at the trial. Without Matusow before the grand jury, therefore, there was not sufficient evidence for a valid indictment."

Levy clashed with Assistant U.S. Attorney David Harris over the motion to inspect the grand jury minutes. Levy said he was inter-

ested only in the evidence of intent of the two defendants.

Harris argued inspection should not be granted unless it was shown the grand jury acted fraudulently or with passion.

Judge Bicks said Levy had made a "reasonable assumption" that there had been no evidence of personal intent presented to the grand jury.

The judge asked if defense counsel could present a summary of other evidence, aside from the Matusow testimony, offered at the trial against the two defendants.

Mary Kaufman, associate defense counsel, pointed out the only other witness against Charney in the trial was John Lautner, and that Judge Dimock had stated Lautner's testimony was not damaging.

The only additional testimony against Trachtenberg, Mrs. Kaufman said, was that he published Marxist books and held several posts in the Communist Party.

At the defense counsel table were Royal W. France and Reuben Terris, attorneys for Sidney Stein, a co-defendant. Stein and Fred Fine, another co-defendant, were also present.

Marion Bachrach, another defendant, was absent because of ill health.

Other motions by the defense

asked severance of the cases of Charney and Trachtenberg from the other cases, which include those of James E. Jackson and William Norman Marron, and a motion to declare the indictment unconstitutional.

Witchhunt of Newsmen Opens

In the absence of Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), who was reported ill with a fever following one of his recent anti-segregation speeches in the South, Sen. Thomas Hennings (D-Mo) presided at yesterday's closed hearing of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in the Federal building. Four witnesses, unidentified were heard before noon. Three others were heard and two were waiting by mid-afternoon.

John T. McManus, general manager of the National Guardian, progressive weekly, told newsmen he had obtained a postponement to tomorrow for service on his subpoena and on that of James Aronson, executive editor of The Guardian.

Sitting with Sen. Hennings was Sen. William Jenner (R-Ind), who said names of witnesses would not be disclosed.

Georgia Tech

(Continued from Page 1)

in vain to run through a substitute to the committee's recommendation which would have adopted a hands off policy and would have declared confidence in Tech's ability to handle its affairs independently.

The regents' directive applied to "all athletic teams of, or affiliated with, units of the university system of Georgia and shall be applicable to all future agreements or contracts for athletic contest of such teams."

"All contests held within the state of Georgia shall be held in conformity with the constitution, laws, customs and traditions of the State," the Regents ordered.

Much of the wordage in the regents' final stand was lifted from Griffin's telegram of Dec. 1 to Regent chairman Robert O. Arnold asking for today's meeting.

Regent Quimby Melton, Jr., of Griffin said the resolution boils down to this:

1—Tech will play in the Sugar Bowl Jan. 2, since it has a contract to do so.

2—Neither Georgia nor Georgia Tech nor any other unit of the university system may compete with an athletic team in the state on which the races are mixed.

3—When Georgia schools are playing outside the state they will observe the customs and rules of that state.

The education committee of the Regents Board commended Griffin for his "courageous" jincrow stand.

Soviets Hit U. S. Press Lies on Architect

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—The Soviet Foreign Office press chief today protested to the Associated Press and the New York Times correspondents in Moscow against "gross distortions" in their Nov. 10 dispatches about architect A. V. Vlasov.

The Tass version of the Foreign Ministry interview, as broadcast by Moscow Radio, said:

"On Dec. 5, L. F. Ilyichev, the head of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, invited R. O'Malley, the

Moscow AP correspondent, and subsequently, W. Hagen, the Moscow correspondent of the N. Y. Times, to the press department, and pointed out that in a report sent by them from Moscow on the decree of the C.C. of the C.P.S.U. and the USSR Council of Ministers dated 10th November concerning questions of buildings, they had committed gross distortions.

"This, in its turn led to the appearance in the American press

and in broadcasts by the American radio of mendacious reports which contain rude, outbursts and insults regarding some members of the Soviet delegation of builders who were at the time in the U.S.A., particularly as regards A. V. Vlasov, the president of the Academy of Building and Architecture.

"American papers published fabrications to the effect that A. V. Vlasov had allegedly been deprived of his awards, titles and had been removed from his work.

"Such behavior is incompatible

with the normal state of affairs and can only compromise the American agencies and papers represented by the aforementioned correspondents.

"In the press department the attention of the aforementioned correspondents was drawn to the inadmissibility of any repetition of such occurrences and they were warned that if in the future similar cases were allowed to occur the Soviet organs would take corresponding measures."



Avoid the Last Minute Rush—Be Sure Your Christmas Cards and Gifts Arrive on Time.

Soviet Plumbers Accept Coast Union's Invitation

RICHMOND, Cal., Dec. 5.—Four Russian plumbers are ready and willing to accept the invitation of AFL Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 159 to inspect plumbing installations in the Bay Area.

K. Emelyanova, in behalf of the Municipal Workers Union of Moscow, wired William Dimler, Local 159 business agent, acceptance of the Richmond union's offer to host four plumbers on an inspection tour.

Dimler, however, did not follow through with the arrange-

BUT STATE DEPARTMENT SAYS NO

ments. He referred the whole matter to the union's international headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Emelyanova in his wire said, "we believe that such an exchange of delegations will facilitate mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries."

Earlier, Dimler's invitation which was sent to Premier Nikolai Bulganin, suggested the four plumbers work for a period under the union's

jurisdiction in order to obtain firsthand knowledge of the plumbing industry here.

He also suggested the Russians attend union meetings so they could "see how democratic trade unions worked."

Dimler said the invitation was sent direct to Moscow to show that "no one has to get permission to send a wire or invite visitors here."

From Washington, however,

came word that the State Department has turned cold water on the whole idea.

Herbert Hoover Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, wired William Dimler, Local 159 business agent, that fingerprinting requirements of the Walter-McCarran Act must be enforced, and noted previous Soviet resistance to this requirement. "It would appear impossible for working level plumbers to qualify

as officials and therefore waive the requirement," Hoover declared.

But Dimler has said he wants to go right ahead and he is still awaiting word from officers of the international union.

No information was available as to what attitude the international officers would take toward the invitation.

George Meany, AFL president, who is also a member of the Plumbers Union, has blasted proposals to exchange worker delegations with the Soviet Union.

Wisconsin Governor Vetoes Gerrymander

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—The gerrymander bill, which had been rammed through the Wisconsin legislature in the final hours of the 1955 session, was finally vetoed in a surprise move last week by Gov. Walter J. Kohler, Jr.

Another bill sponsored by the Wisconsin Board of Realtors and pushed through by the same GOP majority, which permits city authorities to dispose of public housing to private interests, was signed by Gov. Kohler.

The veto of the gerrymander bill came after six weeks of delay. Most of the delay was caused by the fact that Assemblyman Mark Catlin, Jr., who as speaker of the assembly had to sign the final copy before it could be submitted to the governor, waited more than a month before attaching his signature. Both Catlin's hesitation (he was considered responsible for the bill), and Kohler's veto are attributed largely to the political storm that raged in the state around this measure, which swept through every political grouping from left to right.

The attempt to defeat Congressman Reuss in the 5th Congressional District by the mechanical device of gerrymander was denounced by some of the most influential Republican newspapers in the state. It had been rejected by the Republican organization in Milwaukee County, as well as by Democrats and all sections of labor. It had been turned down by the Republican caucus in the State Senate until three days before the end of the session.

CRACKED WHIP

It became widely known that the switch came in the last hours when the national committee whip plus pressure from the top strategy committee of the state GOP, including Wm. F. Grede, state party treasurer, was vigorously applied, with threats of withholding of campaign funds, of the expected \$1 million to be raised in Wisconsin, from all recalcitrants.

Kohler's veto, therefore, came as even more of a surprise, since it could hardly be expected that the desperate tactics by which the bill

was passed without a hearing in the face of so much outraged public opinion were justified unless there had been some assurance of the governor's cooperation.

In his veto message, Gov. Kohler carefully avoided rubbing too much salt into the wounds suffered by the state GOP in the fight around this bill. He made no mention of the denunciation by a wide variety of groups of the ethics involved in the bill, that it was considered an attempt to "steal" the elections, etc. There was not a word about the peculiar speed by which the votes were switched, or any thought as to the reasons for this.

Kohler only stated that he was rejecting the bill because he felt that the entire state needed redistricting, and not just the two most heavily populated districts.

(The 1950 census figures show that the population in each of the two districts in Milwaukee County, the 4th and the 5th, are almost twice that of the least populated districts, the 10th).

Observers here are speculating on the reasons for Kohler's surprise veto. There is no doubt that the biggest reason was the enraged reaction of the public to the gerrymander, including Republicans, which was beginning to cast some doubt on the question of whether the gerrymander would result in Reuss' defeat. Kohler undoubtedly relieved the Wisconsin GOP of a hot potato, but the truth is that the GOP will feel the sting anyway in '56, despite the veto.

AMBITIONS

Kohler's political ambitions, which are not yet clear, may have some bearing on his action. It is not yet known whether he will run for reelection to his fourth term as governor, or if he intends to contest Senator Wiley's seat in the U. S. Senate.

But ever since he declared that he would run as a "favorite son" candidate in the Presidential spring primaries to "retain the Wisconsin delegation for Eisenhower," it has been a safe assumption that this anxiety to identify himself with Eisenhower in the state where McCarthy's friends have been running the GOP means in so many words that Kohler is building himself a halo for the fall elections.

But the sigh of relief heard in many directions at Kohler's veto of the gerrymander is tempered with the memory of Kohler's signing into law two other bills that were ordered as a must for the Republican caucus by the McCarthyite high command in Wisconsin—the bill against public housing, and the Catlin law, which politically hobbles labor.

Tax Cheating Of Workers by Bosses Bared

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (FP).—Thousands of workers in Massachusetts are being cheated of millions of dollars in tax money and, unknown to them, deprived of social security protection.

The startling charge was put forward in U.S. Court here by Assistant U.S. District Attorney Francis J. DiMento in the prosecution of William P. Angell, former New Bedford fishing boat owner who was accused of pocketing \$3,392 which should have been paid as social security and withholding taxes of his employees.

In asking for a stiff sentence for Angell, DiMento declared diversion of such payments is fairly common in Massachusetts and "runs into millions of dollars a year." While the prosecutor did not go beyond Massachusetts, it is considered likely that this form of fraud is practiced in other states as well.

"The employee does not receive credit for the money withheld from his pay," DiMento said. "Even though a worker thinks he enjoys social security protection, he does not unless the money has actually been paid."

Angell, pleading guilty, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$15,001. During World War II, Angell was given jail sentences and fines for OPA violations and income tax evasion. Two years ago he received a suspended sentence on a gambling conspiracy charge.

AFL Butchers On Coast Vote On Pay Hike

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (FP).—The AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen reached agreement, subject to ratification, on a new contract giving members a \$3 across-the-board weekly raise, bringing journeymen's scale to \$101.40 a week. The new contract also allows butchers to work after 6 p.m. and on Sundays—a reversal of a 35-year stand. However, a city ordinance forbids selling meat after 7 p.m. in San Francisco.

The most controversial part of the contract deals with jurisdiction. The butchers claim jurisdiction over all meat products, whether fresh, frozen or processed. The Retail Clerks International Association also (AFL) says meat products combined with other foods (such as frozen meat pies) belong in their province. They have already filed suit to prohibit the butchers from extending their jurisdiction into this area.

More recently the Retail Clerks filed 22 petitions in San Francisco and 22 in Los Angeles, asking NLRB elections in all major markets in the state. Included in the balloting would be 8,000 employees in meat departments as well as 25,000 grocery clerks.

CP Flood Aid Proposals Carried In Connecticut Newspaper Ads

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Communist Party tax and flood control proposals were carried in display ads in several newspapers throughout the state. Appearing just prior to legislative hearings in the state capitol, the ads called for broad united labor and community action around a policy of taxation according to ability to pay.

Three alternate plans were proposed in the ads, which reached scores of thousands in areas devastated by the August and October floods.

The first calls for complete Federal aid, relieving the people in this flood stricken state from any additional taxation.

The second plan would pay flood costs by a two-year tax corporation profits.

The third plan calls for a two-year tax on personal incomes over \$10,000 a year.

Other legislation dealing with flood control, special unemployment compensation, rent control, disaster insurance, etc., were also outlined in the ads.

Headed "Flood rehabilitation without taxing middle and low-income families," the display ads appeared in the Bridgeport Post; Bridgeport Telegram; Waterbury Bridgeport Telegram; Waterbury Ansonia Sentinel; Hartford Times and the New Haven edition of the Sunday Herald.

The only newspaper approached which refused to accept the Communist Party advertisement was the New Haven Evening Register.

INFORMED ON WIFE, SAYS STOOLIE AT OHIO TRIAL

CLEVELAND, Dec. 5.—An FBI informer from Dayton, Ohio, admitted last week in the Ohio Smith Act trial that he turned in his wife's name as part of his stool-pigeon activities.

Arthur P. Strunk told the court that he had been sent into the Communist Party in 1944, and that his wife, who was not aware that he was an informer, had been a member of the Party until her death in 1951.

"Did you tell the FBI about your wife?" demanded Anthony Krichmarek, defendant acting as his own attorney.

A: Yes.
Q: Then you informed on your wife, didn't you?

A: Yes.
This exchange, as well as the receipt from the FBI of some \$13,000 between 1944 and 1953 for, as Strunk put it, "services rendered," highlighted his courtroom testimony.

An eighth prosecution witness, Voris Dickerson, a Negro salesman from St. Louis, followed Strunk to the stand. Dickerson said that he was sent to Harlem in New York City by the FBI to join the Communist Party there and act as an informer. He claimed that he joined the Harlem section of the Party in 1946 and was paid five dollars for each report he turned in. After he had "proved" himself, his piecework rate was increased to \$7.50 per report, he said.

His testimony was directed toward identifying Robert Campbell, Negro workingclass leader and Smith Act defendant, as the secretary of the Harlem section of the Communist Party in 1946-48.

Previously, David Garfield, a renegade Party member from Youngstown, Ohio, had taken the witness stand in an attempt to support the government's fabrications about a Communist Party "underground" which was preparing for the "revolution."

Garfield, who was expelled by the Ohio Communist Party in 1953, said he had been section organizer in Canton, Ohio, as well as a member of a so-called group of "reserve leaders" in case the state leadership was arrested. Under cross-examination, he admitted that the Party took security

measures to protect the jobs of its members and its ability to function in spite of McCarthyite persecutions. He also admitted that he never came across any statements by national or Ohio Party leaders calling for the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Ralph Rudd, chairman of the Cleveland Civil Liberties Union and one of the seven court-appointed lawyers, questioned Garfield closely about his day-to-day activities in the Communist Party. The FBI informer was forced to admit that the Party was working for the election of a People's Front government as a basic step in the advance toward socialism in the United States.

Garfield was also questioned by Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Yetta Land of Cleveland, attorneys retained by a number of the Smith Act defendants. He admitted he deserted the Party after being accosted by FBI agents in 1952 in Cleveland, and subsequently co-operated with the FBI in the preparations for this trial.

Beer Firm Yields In Racist Boycott

JACSON, Miss., Dec. 4.—The White Citizens Councils here were crowding during the weekend over its victory at Falstaff Brewing Corp., of St. Louis. A WCC threat of a boycott in the South and Mid-West forced a letter from Joseph Grisdieck, Falstaff president, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking that the brewery be taken off NAACP membership rolls. Falstaff had been made a life member of the Association in 1954 on the basis of a substantial contribution.

An affiliated hate sheet in St. Louis threatened the Grisdieck company with the loss of \$5,000,000 in business unless there was an apology for associating with the NAACP. Falstaff's letter to the NAACP was reproduced and circulated here at the meeting last Friday of the White Citizens Council. In return, leaders of the WCC said they had not issued a boycott order against the brewery.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
3 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker only \$4.00 \$7.00 \$12.00
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Foreign)
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 8.00 13.00
The Worker 2.00 3.50

ANTI-UNION TACTICS OF TEXAS BLUE CROSS HIT

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 5 (FP).—The anti-union tactics of Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Texas in resisting union organization of its employees were scored by Texas AFL president Jerry Holleman in a letter to all AFL unions in the state.

Holleman disclosed that BC-BS executive director W. R. McBee had written a letter to the com-

pany's employees referring to "propaganda" from the Office Employees International Union, AFL, and jeering at "outside labor organizers." McBee insinuated the union organizers were interested in signing up Blue Cross - Blue Shield workers just "to get more money into the funds from which they are paid."

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DISGRACEFUL BLUNDER

IT'S AS THOUGH John Foster Dulles was being paid to alienate friends and destroy America's influence in the world.

There's a Portuguese colony called Goa in India. Goa is as much a part of India as New Jersey is a part of the United States. It is actually a part of the Indian mainland. And the Portuguese have to travel over 5,000 miles from their country to get to Goa.

Considering that our country was born in a war of independence, Dulles is doing his utmost to live down what he must consider a stain on our history. Perhaps he would like the Indian people to stop reading the Declaration of Independence.

Anyway, the joint declaration by Dulles and the Portuguese government upholding the colonial rule by arbitrary force and violence in Indian territory, is a disgrace to our country.

Colonialism is on its way out in the world. Americans can be proud that our country has a record of popular opposition to colonialism. But the most disgraceful aspect of the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy is its support of every racist and colonial power in the world—from Asia to Africa to Latin America.

What a way Dulles has of competing with the Soviet Union. The Soviet leaders have just finished assuring the Indian people of their support for ending foreign rule in the Indian province of Goa. Dulles answers that by supporting the insignificant minority of foreign imperialists who want to maintain their colonial possession.

Americans should let Washington know that we still believe in and adhere to the Declaration of Independence.

THE GM DEALERS

NOW IT IS the GM dealers who are up in arms against the big auto company.

Dealers accuse GM of forcing "wilder and wilder" sales practices upon them. They bitterly charge that "razzle-dazzle" carnival huckster type of merchandising methods are not only condoned but encouraged by General Motors.

In addition, it seems that dealers who talk back to the company are called "reds."

All these charges are pompously ignored by the company which answers them, as does president Harlow Cur-tice, with his smug, "I know of no management organization that has a higher stand of business ethics, a greater sense of public responsibility," etc, etc.

At any rate, it now appears that what is good for GM is not good even for GM dealers.

BATTLE FOR EDUCATION

DESPITE ITS LACK of democratic procedure and the rigged nature of its structure, the White House Conference on Education had to reflect one of the main demands of parents and educators—federal aid. That the conference reflected this issue, though ever so faintly, is due to the participation and pressure of the labor and Negro delegates. Neither the representatives of organized labor nor of the Negro people would be gagged by the procedure which permitted no discussion.

It has to be stated, though, that the victory for federal aid in the conference was one of emphasis rather than content. For the report favoring federal aid still hemmed in its recommendation with all of the ifs, ands, and buts contained in the rejected Eisenhower "lift by your bootstraps" school aid program.

The report wants local taxes raised, state aid increased, and new state agencies established through which aid is dispensed. All of this would require legislative and even constitutional changes in most states before they could be eligible for aid.

The report also sought to limit federal aid to school construction and "opposed any federal control over educational use of funds." This latter proposal would rule out any provision aimed at withholding aid from states and localities which refuse to comply with the Supreme Court's desegregation decree. The final report did admit that a tenth of the tables discussed the issue of desegregation favorably, but without a democratic debate, desegregation was not among the conference's recommendations.

While the conference was forced to recognize the immense pressures for effective federal action to meet the school crisis, it hewed pretty close to the Administration line. This line was enunciated in the speeches of President Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon and nursed along by Dr. Samuel Brownell, Commissioner of Education.

The conference and its outcome only proves that the fight for federal aid to our ailing schools will have to be redoubled in the second session of the 84th Congress.

THE STATE of Virginia has taken the first step in its "moderate" program aimed at perpetuating segregation. A bill has been passed authorizing referendum on a constitutional convention which could revise the state constitution permitting public funds to be used for educating children in private schools. Once this step is made, the plan of the pro-segregation forces in Virginia is for legislation to establishing "tuition grants," coupled with local option on the desegregation decrees. In those areas which exercise their option to desegregate, parents opposed to integration could apply and get tax money for sending their children to segregated private schools. In the case where the option is exercised to completely abolish the public school system such "tuition grant would go to the entire school population.

The entire scheme is of doubtful legality, since the Supreme Court decrees apply to states and action by the states, and courts have ruled in the case of public parks that states may not lease parks to private interests without providing that the parks will be kept open to all by the new owners. Moreover, it is a fact that cities and other local governmental corporations are creatures of the state. So, ultimately no matter what the localities may do, under powers granted them by the state, can be considered state action. That is the way it appears to me as a legal layman.

But there is some significance, over and above the merely legal, to the Virginia action. It has been its purpose, according to its sponsors, to offer to other southern states a "middle way" of "moderation" against the democracy of desegregation. Virginia, which now besmudges the name of Thomas Jefferson, its most illustrious son, is electing to be the bearer of the racist torch for be-

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Virginia's Path To 'Moderation'

nighted Mississippi, whose heroes include Jefferson Davis and Nathan Forest, founder of the Ku Klux Klan. Let us be "moderate," the Virginia rulers are calling to its embattled racist colleagues. Let us find the "middle course."

WHAT Mississippi is doing with the assassin's bullet, the kidnaper's rope and gin mill wheels around the neck of a Negro child thrown in a sluggish river, Virginia wants to accomplish like a gentleman. They want no less than Mississippi to "keep the Negro in his place," but they differ with the Magnolia state on tactics. J. Lindsay Almond, the Virginia attorney general, would take no back seat to Mississippi's J. P. Coleman in upholding the superiority of the Caucasian race. And Gov. Thomas Stanley can master the racist insult with the best that Mississippi can produce. But being older and more experienced in the ways of upholding white supremacy, the Virginians are showing a faith in their governmental powers not possessed by their brothers in Mississippi.

But the gentlemanly atmosphere in Virginia is only a surface manifestation. State Senator Garland Gray, the man who drafted the Virginia legislative package, indicated this when he made public his committee's report. Gray intimated that it was

up to the Negroes to accept "voluntary segregation" or be faced with dire consequences.

"To what extent the scope of public school system is to be reduced, in this effort to prevent integration, will depend to a considerable degree upon the attitude of Negroes," Gray wrote. . . . "And 'future judicial pronouncements and the attitude of Negroes themselves' will largely determine whether in many parts of Virginia 'the clock will be turned back a century.' The warning in this statement is clear."

But while Gray and the Democratic-machine in Virginia, controlled in a great measure by those whose constituency consists of a majority of non-voting Negroes, thus defy federal law and the national reason, no comparable legal or moral voice arises out of Washington, D. C., to answer. We saw the terror in Mississippi snowball into an international disgrace. Virginia's "moderate" course seems to be heading in the exact same direction.

Are there no defenders of the Supreme Court and the law of the land in Herbert Brownell's Department of Justice? And how much longer will Adlai Stevenson and others prate of "moderation" while immoderate subversive plots are hatched and even codified into law?

Monopoly Revival in W. Germany

By Labor Research Association

THE INDUSTRIAL recovery of Western Germany after World War II offers perhaps the best illustration available to social scientists on how a capitalistic society may be reconstructed. Prof. Henry Wallich of Yale in his book *Mainsprings of the German Revival* (Yale University Press, 1955, 401 pp. \$4.50) systematically reveals how the German "miracle" of production was organized.

Even the author seems surprised that things went so well for the German capitalists under a relatively undirected, private enterprise economy. Again and again, he points out that at the end of the war West Germany took the path of fewer state controls, more private initiative and unembarrassed capitalist techniques when most other Western European countries were doing almost the opposite.

Wallich finds West Germany's achievements impressive; for instance, the level of industrial production in December, 1954, was almost twice that of 1936.

Yet a careful reading of this book makes the case for socialist planning unchallengeable. It makes it unmistakably clear that the productive achievements in Western Germany have been obtained entirely at the expense of the working class and other socially weak groups in the society. "The system gave freedom of action to the strong. It was hard on those who could not make their way."

Again, he writes that "income inequality has probably been an essential condition of Germany's rapid advance." Also, "at the bottom of the income pyramid 57 percent of the income receivers got 23 percent of the income (in 1950) at the top, 5 percent got 27 percent of the income."

THERE is little doubt that a socialist economy in West Germany would also have strongly emphasized capital investment at the expense of consumption in the postwar years. But the burdens would have been equitably distributed and the gains would not have accrued to a handful of rich industrialists and a selected layer of administrators and officials.

The currency reform of 1948 initiated by the U.S. Occupation Forces (which, Wallich, incidentally, admits was the decisive factor in the splitting of Germany) was the crucial act in the capitalistic reconstruction of West Germany.

Here are a few of Wallich's observations about this measure: It "... made few concessions to social equality." "The reform and its consequences were hard on the economically weak." Finally, as an indication of its anti-democratic character, "There is general agreement in Germany that so drastic a reform could only have been carried out by a military dictatorship." [That is, the U. S. Occupation—LRA.]

THE INEFFECTUAL role of labor in the organization of economic life is amply documented. Indeed, the most striking fact emerging from the whole study is that labor's passivity and docility were probably more responsible than any other factor for the success of capitalism's resurgence in West Germany.

"For the economy as a whole," says Prof. Wallich, "labor's muted and unaggressive policy has been of inestimable advantage." Also, "By allowing wages to lag behind profits, labor made it possible for business to engage in large scale self-financing."

And Wallich observes that "after getting off to a good

start soon after the war, the unions have become a perplexed and disappointed group. They are among the tragedies of the reconstruction."

Yet this sad performance receives a peculiarly complimentary evaluation from the author. "The labor leadership, it is fair to say, has demonstrated remarkable statesmanship and breadth of vision." Coming on top of the recognized fiasco of "co-determination" that West German labor leaders so enthusiastically supported as an alternative to socialism, this is a curious judgment.

One conclusion is clear: that after so much sacrifice and hardship by working people, the reconstructed German industrial machine is still controlled by, and profiting, the same group that has been largely responsible for the two world wars in the 20th century.

If You Are Arrested

A pamphlet outlining the rights of an individual who is arrested in New York City, is being released today by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York Civil Liberties Union.

The pamphlet called, "If You Are Arrested," covers such topics as the types of violation for which a person may be arrested; when a warrant is needed; whether the policeman can use force in making the arrest; how to secure bail, and the conduct of hearings before the magistrate.

Copies may be obtained without charge from the Bar Association, at 42 W. 44 St., New York 36, or the New York Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Ave., New York 10.

A Spanish version is expected to be available shortly.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Actor Melvyn Douglas and CIO Pageant; Also Lowenfels' Tribute to Jim Dolsen

SCREEN and stage actor Melvyn Douglas narrated the labor pageant which was a memorable highlight of the final session of the CIO at Manhattan Center before the merger.

The pageant which traced the history of the CIO in drama and music opened with Douglas reading excerpts from Clarence



MELVYN DOUGLAS

Darrow's famous eleven-hour speech in defense of Big Bill Haywood before an Idaho court a half century ago.

It is significant that Douglas read that part of Darrow's speech to the jury in which the celebrated lawyer stressed that he had disagreements with Haywood on many things but was defending him because the outcome of his case was vital to labor's cause.

WHAT WAS that case?

Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were officers of the Western Federation of Miners which had been leading a series of militant strikes in Idaho's copper mining areas and the mine owners were out to get them.

The three union officials were kidnaped, arrested and framed on a murder charge.

The case, besides bringing the art of kidnapping into the technique of labor frameup, developed the use of the informer witness to the highest degree known at that time.

The only evidence against the three unionists was that manufactured by stoolpigeon Harry Orchard.

The trial took place in Boise before Judge Woods in May, 1907 with William E. Borah as chief prosecutor and Darrow as chief defense counsel.

Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer were acquitted. Haywood indicated why in his autobiography (Bill Haywood's Book, International Publishers.)

"Many letters were coming to us from different organizations all over the country, with news of widespread demonstrations on our behalf. There had been a protest meeting on Boston Common, where it was estimated 200,000 people had gathered to voice their condemnation of our illegal arrest and kidnapping. Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone parades were being held everywhere. In Chicago, 50,000 union men and women marched in protest. In New York, the parade was even larger. It was not hard for me to imagine I could hear the marching millions shouting aloud: 'If Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone die, millions of workers will know the reason why.'"

Letter from Walter Lowenfels

Dear Dave,

The fountain of Perpetual Youth, which Ponce de Leon and so many others sought through piling up gold and slaves, Jim Dolsen found in the working class a long time ago.

I have worked closely with Jim for many years and I know what keeps him youthful at 70. It's his enthusiasm. He knows which way the ball is rolling and that he is on the winning side. It keeps him bubbling over with good spirits and good health.

Jim puts into practice that old slogan—"nothing is too good for the workers"; on a meagre pay check, he is a scholar, a student—always out to get the best there is—in music, in the theatre, as well as in poetry!

Yes, Jim is a discriminating critic of poetry. I often show him drafts of poems to get his judgement.

It shows up our ruling class dynasties—that they can only reward Jim Dolsen's great and long service to our country and our people with 25 years in jail sentences. But we, in the working class movement, are giving him new and added responsibilities and expect more than ever from him now that he is 70!

Let me greet him with some verses:

HEROES

For Jim Dolsen's 70th Birthday

By WALTER LOWENFELS

The Age of Dinosaurs is over.
The age of Heroes has begun—
The Age of Human Beings doing
the things that make tomorrow come.

So close at hand our heroes are—
wearing no swords nor coats of mail—
sometimes we only see them when
our dinosaurs put them in jail.

But they are paper dinosaurs
destined to be less than zeroes
while Dolsen lives because he lives
among two billion human heroes.

We live new days that were foretold
when mankind first struggled to birth
and saw beyond the Dinosaurs
—the brotherhood of man on earth.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.

Weather (2) 7:10

Phil Silvers—comedy (2) 8

Variety Show—Ethel Merman, Tennessee Ernie Ford (4) 8

Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp (7) 8:30

Harlem Spotlight (13) 8:30

Danny Thomas (7) 9

Basketball: Knicks-Rochester (11) 9

Basketball: St. Francis-Adelphi (13) 9

Red Skelton (2) 9:30

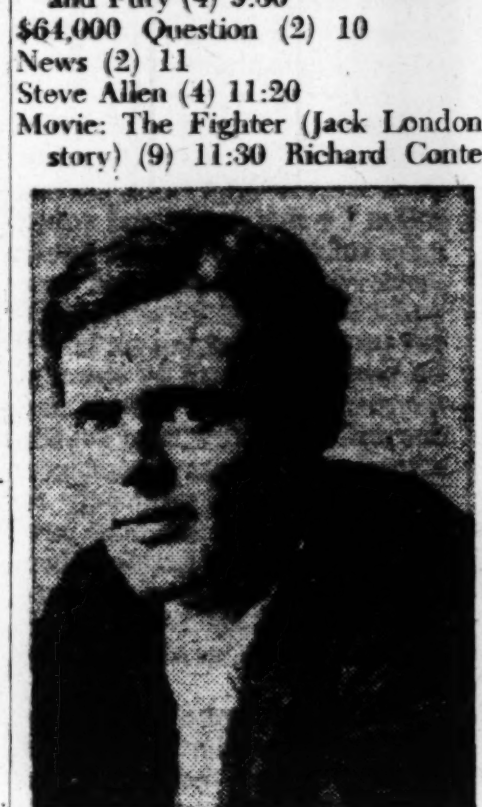
Playwrights '56—Ethel Waters-Lillian Gish in Faulkner's Sound and Fury (4) 9:30

\$64,000 Question (2) 10

News (2) 11

Steve Allen (4) 11:20

Movie: The Fighter (Jack London story) (9) 11:30 Richard Conte



JACK LONDON good film based on his famous short story 'The Mexican' on TV tonight, Channel 9, 11:30.

RADIO

Sports WOR 6:45

John Vandercook WABC 7

Symphonette WRCA 7

Pro Basketball WINS 9. Knicks-Rochester

Play: Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman with Paul Douglas WRCA 9

Gala Performance WQXR 9:20

Christmas Seal Broadcast. Sammy Davis Jr., others WABC 10:45

WNYC RADIO

8 am: Around New York

9:00: Masterwork Hour. Soloist Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2.

Also 7 p.m.

10:30: Dentistry Marches On

11:00: Music from Oklahoma

Noon: Batrok Viola Concerto

1:00: Famous Artist

2:00: Play: All My Sons by Arthur Miller

2:15: Know your city—Brooklyn

5:00: Adventure in Music

7:00: Vladimir Horowitz, pianist. Same as 9 am

8:30: Music for Connoisseur

10:00: Batrok Viola Concerto. Same as Noon

11:00: Chamber Music Time. Mozart

Midnight: Mahler's Symphony No. 3

MOVIES

Umberto D (Italian) 50th St. Guild

Marty, Sutton

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Life of Zola, Baronet

Young Chopin (Polish) & Rimsky-Korsakov (Russian), Stanley

DRAMA

The Lark, Longacre

Trouble in Mind by Alice Childress, Greenwich Mews

Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre

Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National

Bus Stop, Music Box

Plain and Fancy, Hellinger

View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater

Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium

No Time for Sergeants, Alvin

Tiger at the Gates with Michael Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre

C. B. Shaw's A Village Wooing, Davenport

NYC Ballet, City Center

Katherine Dunham, Broadway Theatre

Carmen Amaya, Holiday

The Current Scene

Brain Washing

by howard fast

It seems that brain washing is back in the news, and this time it is those misled Moroccan rebels who have had detergents applied to their gray matter. To quote the New York Times:

"Reports have been current in French circles for some time that many Moroccan soldiers taken prisoner by the Vietnamese Communists were set free after having been indoctrinated and are now militant Communists or anti-colonialists."

At the risk of giving away some of the subtler secrets of brain washing techniques I have learned in my time, I am going to guess at a few lines of such indoctrination, as follows:

Vietnamese: "So you enlisted in the French Army. Do you love the French?"

Moroccan: "No. Believe it or not, I hate them."

Vietnamese: "Why do you hate them?"

Moroccan: "Because they treat me like a dog. Because to them I am a black man of no worth or consequence. Because they came to my country and took all the best fruits of it for themselves. Because they drove us into ghettos and stockades and built beautiful cities for themselves. Because they arrest us or beat us if we are even found on the streets of Moroccan cities at night. Because they murder our leaders when we try to form trade unions, and make us work for the wages of starvation. Because they spit on us and insult us and degrade us."

Vietnamese: "And do you think they have done any different in Indochina?"

Moroccan: "From what I know of the French, they have done precisely the same thing."

Vietnamese: "And yet you wear the French uniform and you came to our country to kill us for the profit of the same men who bleed you?"

Moroccan: "That is right. When I was starving, I said, no matter, I will starve. But when I saw my wife and children dying of hunger, and there was no work anywhere, I joined the French Army. At least that way, my wife and children had a little to eat—not enough, but a little."

Vietnamese: "And do you think this solves your problems?"

Moroccan: "I know it solves nothing. But what are we to do? Again and again, we rose up against the French. We fought them as bravely as any people on earth. The Moroccan earth was soaked with our blood. But always we were betrayed, always defeated—always we found our reward before the firing squads of the Foreign Legion."

Vietnamese: "And this was also our experience. But, you see, there comes a time when we are not defeated. The world changes. . . ."

SO THERE IT IS, straight from the horse's mouth and free, a lesson in brain-washing. Now I know that some will say, "But look, when you reached the crux of the matter, you broke off." Quite true—but not because the crux of the matter is any more complicated than the foregoing; only because the Vietnamese crux of the matter is perhaps less telling than our own native and successful experience in brain washing which took place one hundred and seventy-eight years ago.

I refer, of course, to the historic decision on the part of General George Washington to appeal to British and Hessian soldiers to desert the cause to which they had sworn allegiance and to come over to the American cause on the basis of principle and justice.

You may remember that this decision, suggested strongly to Washington by Pennsylvania German volunteers, was resisted by a number of the so called "gentleman officers" attached to the Continental Army. They felt that it just wasn't cricket, and they felt even more strongly that we ought to play the game according to the rules laid down by the British. But after a series of stunning and disastrous defeats, General Washington came to realize that this was quite a different game we were playing, and that old rules simply did not apply.

WHEREUPON, HE engaged in a campaign of what is now so glibly called "brain-washing," a campaign that was to be eminently successful and was to continue until the end of the Revolutionary War. This campaign had three important directions. Firstly, there were the handbills and posters. These were printed and distributed by the hundreds of thousand, tacked up on fenceposts and barn walls, carried into the British lines by volunteers. They were direct appeals to German mercenaries and British foot-soldiers to desert. They combined ideological persuasion with offers of land and money, but their greatest appeal was toward the landless peasant soldier, giving him land, hope, and a future where he could live in peace. Let me quote a few lines from one such handbill:

"You are not our enemy but our brother. Wherefor then do ye fight and die for cruel Lord and Landlord? You slay your brother for peace when the world is yours for taking! De ye not understand that Ours is a just Cause and a just Battle, and as sure as just God rules Heaven and Earth, we shall triumph! He who bears this bill to us in Peace and Charity, him we will embrace and give him sixty acres of Virgin Land. . . ."

Often, such handbills quoted Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams with pointed and trenchant arguments that went directly to the crux of the matter. Secondly, they were backed by indoctrination lectures on democracy and revolt against the authority of tyrants, delivered to prisoners by special officers trained for this purpose. Thirdly, key men within the enemy lines were sometimes reached for purposes of fomenting rebellion from within.

Brain washing—I say nonsense! There never was a just cause in battle that did not appeal to the common men who made up the army of the enemy; and there never was a case where the best and bravest of the "enemy" did not respond.

LET US NOT FORGET the famous "Foreign Brigades" of the Continental Army, fifty percent of their number by the way, and made up of deserters from the British.

Exciting Ballad About Anti-Slavery Struggle

By BEN LEVINE

Freedom's battle for Kansas in the decade before the Civil War was depicted in exciting music by Serge Hovey on the stage of the Brooklyn Academy of Music last Friday night, in "A Ballad of August Bondi."

The story told in this work, with text by Aaron Kramer, is about a Jewish youth, August Bondi, who came to this country from Vienna, where at the age of 15 he had participated in the barricade fighting of March 1848. Bondi found his way to Kansas, and in 1855-56, he helped fight the slaveholders in battles led by John Brown.

The Jewish Young Folksingers, conducted by Bob DeCormier, sang the story, with the aid of soloists, five of whom represented John Brown and his four sons.

But chief interest was in the instruments. Pete Seeger's banjo put me right into the plains of Kansas. I needed the barest of program notes to sense the tension of battle in the opening trumpet bars, the clarinet and flute pulsed with warm life, the kettle-drum, as expertly handled as ever I heard it, brought the battle for free soil and free men to grand climaxes, and the piano, played by Hovey, united the whole in subtle harmonies.

The bass fiddle put a solid foundation to this musical edifice.

I would have stayed on till after midnight to hear the whole work again. In fact I think a movement should be started for double performances of every new musical work, for, after hearing it once, an audience can appreciate so much more the meaning of the architectural and dramatic construction.

Serge Hovey has won fame for his "World of Sholem Aleichem" music, and long before that I heard and enjoyed his choral song, "Holes in My Shoes." This present opus shows progress in depth and originality, and makes me think there is an American musical renaissance growing.

The first part of the program at this "Festival of Jewish Themes"



presented by the Jewish Life magazine was also enjoyable. It began with duets of Israel songs, arranged by DeCormier and sung by Nadyne Brewer and Martha Schlamme. At one point they rose to the beauty of a duet in a Bach cantata. I would not mention this comparison, as seeming too exaggerated, except that, independently, my wife asked me, for it was, as usual, too dark to read the program, whether this wasn't Bach, so that my impression wasn't so wrong.

Then Alan Booth on the piano performed a Gershwin prelude, two pieces by the Soviet composer, Alexander Krein, a dance by Norman Cazden, and an Israel Hora. Booth is not only skillful, he is sincere in his feeling, and this gives a clarity to his performance that is both an education and a delight.

Miss Schlamme then gave us some of her Jewish songs that I never tire of hearing, and three Jewish workers' songs by a Soviet composer which I had never heard her sing before, though I try to go to every concert she sings in.

The entire evening, every minute of it, was enjoyable, and even the collection speech by Morris U. Schappes gave much pleasure.

New Rumanian Documentary Films Shown At Stanley

By AMY SCHECHTER

The two Rumanian documentaries shown at the Stanley Friday night were particularly timely in view of stepped up efforts in UN for admission of the Rumanian People's Republic and other still excluded People's Democracies. One of the documentaries, "The Lark," giving folk dances of many regions in their proper natural settings, is a major production, a distinguished and unusually beautiful film that should have many showings.

Screen credits include Dan Des-

lin, one of the country's leading poets. Throughout, the film is suffused with a rare poetic quality, although (or rather because) its main emphasis is on the real people in Rumanian villages today.

The countryside, photographed in true subtle color, high mountains, Alpine valleys, torrents, the quiet streams of the plains, the meadows and wheatlands, are more than background for the dancers, an integral part of the film. The dances grow out of the locale.

There is no quaintness or folklorist snobbery or condescension, though the hand of the expert is clearly visible. Many regions are covered by the film, the variety of dances is very wide, and also of the brilliantly colored regional costumes.

(In one case, the costumes for both men and women are unbelievably black and white, startlingly brilliant in the mountain sunlight.)

Unity of peoples in this small land with many national minorities is stressed in sequences showing Transylvanian peasants from the recently created Magyar Autonomous Region and Rumanian peasants of nearby villages showing off their dances to one another, mingling in friendship where bloody clashes took place in the days before the country's liberation.

From the village dances, the film switches to theaters in the capital city, and the folk dance as developed by choreographers and trained dance ensembles who, as

dog lover didn't like 'goodbye teddy'

Nov. 27, 1955

Dear Lester Rodney:

I read "Goodbye Teddy" in utter amazement. It wouldn't even be funny if it hadn't been written by an intelligent and compassionate staff writer of our paper. I say our paper because we are the paper of the working class, and the working class lives in cities AND also have dogs in their families.

How do they manage? Well first of all they think the situation out before they obtain the dog. Logically a small apartment calls for a small dog. Both parents working would imply that the dog would of necessity be housebroken before being invited into the family circle. And if a quiet dog is wanted, a puppy is definitely NOT wanted. In other words if you had gotten a year old dachshund, your family could have had the time of their lives. I say this because dogs are fun and they also serve a purpose in the city. Otherwise why would there be so many of them?

Let me illustrate this last point with a story of our Teddy. My husband's first dog was named Teddy, also by parents who were admirers of Teddy Roosevelt. Our son was given a cocker spaniel Teddy ten days before he was born. In the past two and one half years the boy and dog have developed a true friendship. Teddy suffered all the pains of colic, sat at our feet during nights of sickness, took the boys' discipline as well as his own, taught him to crawl and walk, and served as an ever ready playmate. In return the boy has learned to hold his leash during walks, groom him, his first intelligent word was Teddy, and most recently keep his baby sister out of Teddy's ears. Aside from this Teddy has given my husband and me enough hours of amusement and quiet happiness to more than make up for the extra work his dirty little paws create.

My suggestion to you is to think this whole problem over again and see if perhaps you were at fault rather than Teddy.

IDA.

The commentator puts it, "ennoble" the dance, without tampering with its folk quality and its ancient forms.

The ancient folk instruments are heard as played by shepherds on the high mountainside, and also in concert halls. To hear "doina" played by a top performer on the ancient pipes of Pan is an exciting musical experience.

The second documentary is a factual account of Rumania's industries, the new machine building industry, collective farms, power stations, new workers' housing, mining towns, oilfields, schools. It is an impressive record of the tremendous and rapid changes brought about in the decade since liberation in 1944, in a country that was a classic example of semi-colonialism.

Content is interesting and important, though sequences are somewhat mechanically strung together without too much imagination. Present-day Ploesti is shown, center of the major oil-producing region, mostly foreign-owned in the past, saturation-bombed in wartime; and today producing more than at any time in the nation's history.

The commentator points with obvious pride to the fact that all the country's oilfield and refinery equipment—formerly all imported—is today made in the RPR.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Ga. Tech, Pitt, Berra and \$\$\$\$

THE PITT FOOTBALL TEAM must be slightly confused about who it is playing New Years Day in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl—Georgia Tech or Armageddon. (That incredible character Gov. Griffin of Georgia foamed at the mouth about standing at Armageddon because one of the players on the Pitt team is a Negro.)

It is certainly refreshing to read that 2,500 students of the Atlanta school demonstrated angrily against Griffin's attempt to have Tech cancel the game. It may be said that some of the students were merely interested in playing in the football game, but that's all right too, for their wanting to go to the Bowl threw them right into collision with jimerow ideology, which didn't exactly paralyze them, did it.

Actually the signs the students threw up shows a much higher level of democratic thought and action than just wanting to go to a Bowl game. "We play Anybody!" was one. "Talmadge's Stogie Does It Again," was another carried down Peachtree Street to the Capitol and Governor's mansion. The deep sense of shame over Griffin's racist racism was beautifully expressed in the telegram of apology sent by the student body of Tech to that of Pitt "looking forward to seeing your entire team and student body" and signed by a student leader from Americus, Georgia. The captain of the Tech team, Wade Mitchell, an exceptional T quarterback who hails from Atlanta, said it all seemed silly to him, and that the rest of the team was "pretty mad" about the Governor.

It should be noted that there was an interracial baseball game six years ago before a cheering capacity crowd in Atlanta when the Brooklyn Dodgers with Jackie Robinson and Roy Campanella played the local Atlanta Crackers in an exhibition. There have been others in Atlanta since then. And in New Orleans, though the Sugar Bowl has been the last of the lilywhite New Years' games, there have also been interracial baseball games since the "Armageddon" of a little American democracy "engulfed" our national pastime.

Of all the signs thrown up by the irate Tech students, the best may have been "Grow up, Griffin." Unless you lean to the one inscribed "To Hell With Griffin."

ANYHOW, FOOTBALLICALLY SPEAKING, the Governor accomplished one thing. The nationally televised Tech-Pitt game on Monday, January 2nd figured to take second place with many fans outside of the south and Pennsylvania areas, to the Orange Bowl clash between unbeaten Maryland and Oklahoma, which comes on the same time, different channel.

A lot of folks will now want to take a peek at the New Orleans doings, including the crowd and practice shots fifteen minutes before the game. One thing that can be anticipated is special attention by the Tech players to show how they feel about Griffin, through their initial greeting of their friendly opponents. After that, it's all block, tackle, pass and run.

As to the teams—Tech figures to be about a touchdown favorite over Pitt. The Atlantans lost only to Auburn in a tough schedule, and that by extra points, and recorded such notable achievements as beating strong Miami, LSU and romping over Duke (conqueror of Ohio State, Big Ten champ). Pitt lost three, being trimmed handily early in the season by all-conquering Oklahoma and sharp Navy, and also was trimmed by Miami 21-7. But Pitt showed a lot of power on occasions, trouncing Duke, strong Syracuse, and ending West Virginia's unbeaten dreams. They were rolling by season's end.

It should be a good game, any way you look at it.

THE THIRD American League Most Valuable Player Award to Larry Berra gets no argument in this corner. If Most Valuable means just that and you're not kidding about the words, it has to be the workhorse catcher and team leader who is also the dangerous clutch hitter. Which is why I also think Roy Campanella should again be the MVP in the National.

Detroit's may point to Al Kaline's great league leading batting average, and his fielding was excellent too. Cleveland partisans advance Al Smith, who finished third, and about two-thirds of the way through the season I might have agreed with them on this versatile star, but he fell off and Berra didn't. Ted Williams was undoubtedly very valuable to the Red Sox but you have to count the man in the field as well as at bat.

Congratulations to the American League's Most Valuable, its best catcher by far and for many years, and one heck of a fine sportman in the bargain.

MANY THANKS to "Inwood Parents" (upper Manhattan) who collected \$30 for the paper's fund drive, also to B. of the same area for \$7. Jack N. of Queens sends \$10 with a letter of suggestions for solving the financial crisis which is turned over to the right department for consideration.

And here is a response to the news of getting our passport to cover the Winter Olympic Games in Italy:

"After reading the news of getting your passport to the Winter Olympic Games in Italy which should have been issued in the first request as it is the right of every American to travel. . . .

"Now we are going to have some real coverage of people and athletes of other countries meeting in the snows and ice of the beautiful mountains of northern Italy to bring the warmth of their friendship so peace and good fellowship will prevail.

"So to help in a very small way, a contribution to a working-class reporter who knows his sports. Yours sincerely, D. K."

knicks vs. stokes and co. tonight

The Knickerbockers try to get injury. A surprise has been the development of another rookie, Jack Twyman of Cincinnati, who played a leading role in the upset of the Warriors Sunday night. The Knicks will use seven fast Walt Dukes more after his encouraging showing against the Warriors Sunday night, when he scored 15 and showed great hustle rookie, is back in action after a leg playing about half the game.

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CONVENTION BRIEFS

TWU Delegates Remain Away From Merger Parley

By HERBERT SIGNER

The official roll call of unions at the historic AFL-CIO merger convention yesterday listed the Transport Workers Union as having eight delegates representing 80,000 votes. But TWU president Michael J. Quill and seven additional elected delegates did not show up.

The TWU officers spent the day at the Hotel Roosevelt with the union's 70-man executive board which was called into special session to decide what to do next. Quill told newsmen before the meeting got under way that it would consider whether to hold a special TWU convention, or a ballot referendum, to decide whether TWU stays in the AFL-CIO or pulls out.

There was no mention of Quill or the TWU's action, by Walter Reuther or George Meany, or anyone else at the unity convention. The TWU was the only one of 141 unions affiliated to the AFL or the CIO to absent itself, although it was not the only one to level criticism of one kind or another at the merger constitution.

Quill, on the "Meet the Press" television program Sunday night, repeated the position he took at the CIO convention Friday, charging the merger constitution lacks safeguards against "racketeering, raiding and racism." He said he feared a "civil war" for power would break out within the 15,000,000-member merged federation.

There was no indication as to whether the TWU delegation would stay away from the AFL-CIO convention all week.

With Quill having eliminated himself as a vice-presidential possibility, the sole transit union representative on the newly-elected AFL-CIO executive council is A. L. Spradling, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. This union has some 139,000 members.

Under the terms of the merger pact, all unions affiliated to the AFL and CIO automatically become affiliates of the new AFL-CIO. There were 109 AFL affiliated unions and 32 CIO affiliated unions. A preliminary credentials report yesterday listed 1,487 delegates, representing roughly 10,000,000 AFL-CIO members.

The merger agreement also calls for unification of city and state AFL-CIO bodies within two years. Until such mergers take place, the present local councils will continue to function separately.

There are now 50 state federations of the AFL (including Alaska and Hawaii) and 46 state CIO councils; and 793 AFL city central bodies and 246 CIO city councils.

Delegates of the tobacco union were distributing packs of union-made cigarettes to all delegates. It turned out there are only three name brands which are not union today—Camel, Cavalier and Winston cigarettes.

Some of the heaviest applause at yesterday's session came when Walter Reuther introducing Mayor Wagner, paid tribute to the mayor's father, the late Robert F. Wagner. Reuther hailed the Wagner Labor Relations Act of the 1930s as the Magna Carta of organized labor. The burst of applause showed that the unionists present have not forgotten that period and how different labor's position was then, as against the heavy Taft-Hartley and other attacks it has been under in the last 7-8 years. It also indicated the temper of the new AFL-CIO, with big organizing drives being announced and the AFL-CIO beginning to feel their strength.

While there were many women present as guests and observers, a look through the printed roll call of delegates shows fourteen women as elected delegates from international unions, of a total of 1487 delegates. The unions include Barbers & Beauty Culturists, Cigar-makers, Clothing Workers, Communications Workers, United Garment Workers, Ladies Garment Workers, Government Employees, Hotel & Restaurant, Laundry Workers, Pulp & Sulphite Workers, Shoe Workers and Teachers.

The heads of the New York City and State CIO and AFL took turns greeting the convention in the morning. Louis Hollander, state CIO president who is co-chairman of the N. Y. Joint Board of the

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, took the occasion to push for merger on a city and statewide level. He said he was "looking forward" to N. Y. state unification. A join AFL-CIO merger committee in New York has been set up, and is reportedly working for the speediest possible merger convention locally.

The 71st Regiment Armory, a huge place, was jammed with thousands of guests and observers plus the delegates, and standing room only. Television and movie cameras, and photographers, were all over. There was a festive spirit all day, which was noticeably different from the more subdued atmosphere of the AFL convention last week. Apparently, the coming together of the AFL and CIO delegates loosened everyone up and helped generate a unity spirit.

Walter Reuther told a story about Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers Union. There was an argument as to who was the oldest bricklayer in the U. S. One man named Bates. Another named someone else, and said he was old enough to have worked on the pyramid in Egypt. Bates' champion snorted and said, "Hell, that's nothing. Harry Bates was the business agent on that job." Bates, one of the old-line AFL craft union officials, played a big part on the AFL-CIO unity committee.

Our readers will be glad to hear that delegates entering the opening session of the merger convention yesterday morning were given copies of the Daily Worker, which displayed prominently its "Welcome, United Labor" editorial, as well as a good deal of news and comment about the AFL-CIO.

AFL-CIO IS BORN

(Continued from Page 1)

pealing or revising the Taft-Hartley law and other labor legislation, contained a significant passage on civil liberties:

"So in your new national organization," said the President as he drew near his conclusion, "as well as in your many constituent organizations, you have a great opportunity of making your meetings the world's most effective exhibit of democratic processes. In these meetings the rights of minorities holding different social, economic and political views must be scrupulously protected and their views accurately reflected. In this way as American citizens, you will help the public correct the faulty, fortify the good, build stoutly for the future and reinforce the most cherished freedoms of each individual citizen."

MUM ON GENEVA

The President said nothing of the Geneva conference on which he was earlier very sharply attacked by Meany. Whether the President's remarks on civil liberties were aimed specifically at any aspects of AFL-CIO policy is not

known, but they seemed to hit directly at the constitutional ban on views or persons who are Communists or even associated with Communist or left views and sentiments.

The Negro and anti-discrimination problem seemed to be on the conscience of the convention. Reuther's and Meany's remarks rapping discrimination and the recent acts of violence against the Negro people brought forth the most explosive applause as though the delegates wanted the point especially emphasized.

Silence greeted Meany's particularly sharp attacks upon Geneva. Reuther's remarks on international affairs—mainly a call for economic aid for underdeveloped countries—seemed substantially different from Meany's. Their statements on economic questions, particularly on the new big goals that the AFL-CIO will set for itself, brought most response from the delegates.

Some expected Meany to put forward his idea for a "non-aggression" pact with the employers, as he did in an article in Sunday's New York Times Magazine. But Meany concentrated on "aggression"—against the socialist countries.

"Sen. Goldwater proposed yesterday the American labor movement be political disfranchised," said Reuther. "He says we have no rights with respect to endorsing candidates for public office. What we need to say to Sen. Goldwater is this: 'Our answer to you, Senator, is not less political action, but more political action on the part of the American labor movement. This is our country. We are

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, December 6, 1955

AFL-CIO Executive Council Elected at Merger Parley

Following are the names of the members of the AFL-CIO executive council who were elected yesterday:

President—George Meany.
Secretary-treasurer—William F. Schnitzler.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Harry C. Bates—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.
Dave Beck—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.
William C. Birthright—The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' International Union of America.
William C. Doherty—National Association of Letter Carriers.
David Dubinsky—International Ladies Garment Workers Union.
George M. Harrison—Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.
Al J. Hayes—International Association of Machinists.
Maurice A. Hutcheson—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Joseph D. Keenan—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Charles J. MacGowan—International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers.
William L. McFetridge—Building Service Employees International Union.
James C. Petrillo—American Federation of Musicians.
A. Philip Randolph—Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
A. L. Spradling—Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
Richard F. Walsh—International Alliance of Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.
Herman Winter—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
Matthew Woll—International Photo Engravers Union of North America.
Joseph Beirne—Communications Workers of America.
L. S. Buckmaster—United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America.
James B. Carey—International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.
Joseph Curran—National Maritime Union of America.
O. A. Knight—Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.
David J. McDonald—United Steel Workers of America.
Jacob S. Potofsky—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
Emil Rieve—Textile Workers Union of America.
Walter P. Reuther—United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.
Willard S. Townsend—United Transport Service Employees Union.

workers and we are citizens, and politics is the practical house-keeping job of democracy, and the American labor movement intends to help keep that democracy in this country of ours."

Reuther won a big ovation on this point.

Meany speaking on the same subject, referred to past open shop and other anti-labor drives and asked: "And now where is the challenge? The challenge is in the legislative halls and our answer is political education and political activity."

EDUCATION

Meany said he saw no sentiment for a labor party or for taking over by labor of one of the existing parties, and set the objective as only political education.

"We need to understand that we cannot accept the attitude of the governor of Georgia and hope to lead the free world," said Reuther, turning to civil rights and liberties. "American democracy must square its noble premises with practical performance."

"We need to work hard to overcome the ugly form of racial intolerance and discrimination both within the labor movement and all over America in the years ahead."

That brought an even greater explosion of handclaps.

Meany, denouncing white supremacists who defy the Supreme Court's desegregation order, said: "I say to these people, a good many of whom call themselves Christians, that when they go to Church on Sunday they should remember that the words, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' are still integral parts of the first of the 10 commandments."

Meany gave assurance again that the AFL-CIO will not make decisions with regard to any "labels" on unions or whether they are big or small. He also pledged respect for autonomous rights of unions. Reuther, on the other hand, promised the industrial unions will

seek to live "side by side" with the craft unions as "equally" necessary.

These remarks were designed to allay fears and misgivings in both groups.

Both Meany and Reuther spoke at length on social and economic objectives of the AFL-CIO.

"Let us organize the unorganized. Let us not waste our time and our efforts trying to reorganize those who are already organized," said Meany, to more applause.

Other remarks, seemed aimed at some labor leaders, among them Dave Beck of the Teamsters. Meany said, "Let us not think in terms of personal prestige, of having a big union for the sake of having a big union. Let us not think in terms of having a great big financial structure and of great power."

The foreign policy section was stressed by Meany. He said of the administration's report of success on the Geneva conference:

"The American people were hoodwinked. It was not a success. . . . The American people were fooled, if you please and told that tensions were lessened and everything was going to be all right."

Meany called the Spirit of Geneva "the child of American faith and Soviet fraud."

Reuther did not repeat his past statements greeting Geneva but he did not denounce it. He called on labor to provide "positive leadership in finding the way so that free men instead of struggling together in an effort to divide up economic scarcity can find new forms of cooperation" in creating and sharing abundance.

"If Americans," he said, "can achieve full employment and full production making the weapons of war and destruction, then pray tell us, we ask, why can't we achieve and expand full employment and full production making the good things of life for the people in peacetime?"

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Trade Trend in China

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